

Amendments to the Claims:

This listing of claims will replace all prior versions, and listings, of claims in the application:

Listing of Claims:

1. (Currently Amended) An input buffer receiver comprising:
 - a buffer input portion for receiving an input signal SIGNAL_IN, said buffer input portion comprising a bias node;
 - a large capacitor capacitance between a PMOS the bias node and a VSS source lower supply voltage said large capacitor providing a coupling ratio between said large capacitor and a parasitic capacitor coupled between said bias node and a ground reference point approaching a unity value such that a biasing voltage at said biasing node follows said lower supply voltage to minimize effects of a ground noise signal between the lower supply voltage and the ground reference point; and
 - a buffer output portion in communication with the buffer input portion for producing an output signal SIGNAL_OUT1.
2. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 1, wherein the buffer input portion which receives an the input signal SIGNAL_IN further comprises:

4 a first transistor of a first conductivity type N11 having a source node to
5 which a ~~VSS~~ source the lower supply voltage is applied, a gate node to
6 which a reference voltage ~~VREF~~ is applied, and a drain node at which
7 the biasing voltage is developed to which a signal VB11 is applied;

8 a second transistor of a second conductivity type P11 having a drain node
9 which is connected to the drain node of the first transistor ~~N11~~, and a
10 gate node at which the biasing voltage is developed to which a signal
11 ~~VB11 is applied~~, and a source node to which an upper supply voltage
12 source VDD is applied;

13 a third transistor of the second conductivity type P12 having a drain node
14 which is connected to the drain of a fourth transistor ~~N12~~, a gate node
15 at which the biasing voltage is developed to which a signal VB11 is
16 ~~applied~~, and a source node to which an ~~the~~ upper supply voltage
17 source VDD is applied;

18 a fourth transistor of the first conductivity type N12 having a source node
19 to which a ~~VSS~~ source lower supply voltage is applied, a gate node to
20 which an input signal SIGNAL_IN is applied externally, and a drain
21 node which is ~~the~~ an input to the buffer output portion.

- 1 3. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 2-4, wherein the
2 first and fourth transistors, ~~N11 and N12~~, are NMOS transistors, and the
3 second and third transistors, ~~P11 and P12~~, are PMOS transistors.
- 1 4. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 2-4, wherein the
2 large capacitor capacitance is connected between the sources of the first
3 and fourth transistors, ~~N11 and N12~~, of the buffer input portion and the
4 gate of the second transistor ~~P11~~ of the buffer input portion.
- 1 5. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 2-4, wherein the
2 gate of the second transistor ~~P11~~ is connected to its drain.
- 1 6. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 2-4, wherein the
2 gate of the second transistor ~~P11~~ is connected to the drain of the first
3 transistor ~~N11~~.
- 1 7. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 2-4, wherein the
2 gate of the second transistor ~~P11~~ is connected to the gate of the third
3 transistor ~~P12~~.
- 1 8. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 2-4, wherein the
2 buffer output portion which produces an output signal SIGNAL_OUT1
3 comprises: a first inverter ~~I11~~ connected to the drain of the third transistor
4 ~~P12~~ and the drain of the fourth transistor ~~N12~~;

1 9. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 2-4, wherein ~~P42~~
2 ~~and N42~~ the third transistor and the fourth transistor activate almost
3 simultaneously to ~~provide an efficient circuit design technique for filtering~~
4 minimize the effects of ground noise on a delay jitter factor of said input
5 buffer.

1 10. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 1, ~~involving a large~~
2 ~~capacitance coupling ratio, which~~ wherein the large capacitor charge
3 couples the PMOS bias node of the input buffer receiver to the VSS
4 ~~source lower supply voltage of the input buffer receiver and wherein a~~
5 capacitance value of the large capacitor is selected by the formula:-

6
$$\frac{CHC}{C_p + CHC} \approx 1$$

7 where:

8 CHC is the capacitance value of the large capacitor.

9 and

10 Cp is the capacitance value of the parasitic capacitor.

1 11. (Currently Amended) The input buffer receiver of claim 1, ~~involving a~~
2 wherein the capacitance value of the large capacitor relative to said

3 ~~parasitic capacitor capacitance coupling ratio, which~~ results in a quicker
4 response time for the output signal ~~a SIGNAL_OUT1~~.

1 12. (New) An integrated circuit formed on a substrate comprising:

2 an input buffer receiver for receiving an input signal and connected to said
3 distribution network, said input buffer comprising:

4 a buffer input portion for receiving the input signal,
5 said buffer input portion comprising a bias node;

6 a large capacitor between the bias node and a lower
7 supply voltage, said large capacitor providing a
8 coupling ratio between said large capacitor and a
9 parasitic capacitor coupled between said bias
10 node and a ground reference point approaching a
11 unity value such that a biasing voltage at said
12 biasing node follows said lower supply voltage to
13 minimize effects of a ground noise signal between
14 the lower supply voltage and the ground reference
15 point ; and

16 a buffer output portion in communication with the
17 buffer input portion for producing an output signal.

1 13. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 12, wherein the buffer input portion of
2 the input buffer receiver further comprises:

3 a first transistor of a first conductivity type having a source node to which
4 the lower supply voltage is applied, a gate node to which a reference
5 voltage is applied, and a drain node at which the biasing voltage is
6 developed ;

7 a second transistor of a second conductivity type having a drain node
8 which is connected to the drain node of the first transistor, and a gate
9 node at which the biasing voltage is developed, and a source node to
10 which an upper supply voltage source is applied;

11 a third transistor of the second conductivity type having a drain node
12 which is connected to the drain of a fourth transistor, a gate node at
13 which the biasing voltage is developed, and a source node to which
14 the upper supply voltage source is applied;

15 a fourth transistor of the first conductivity type having a source node to
16 which lower supply voltage is applied, a gate node to which an input
17 signal is applied externally, and a drain node which is an input to the
18 buffer output portion.

1 14. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 13, wherein the first and fourth
2 transistors are NMOS transistors, and the second and third transistors are
3 PMOS transistors.

1 15. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 13, wherein the large capacitor is
2 connected between the sources of the first and fourth transistors of the
3 buffer input portion and the gate of the second transistor of the buffer input
4 portion.

1 16. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 13, wherein the gate of the second
2 transistor is connected to its drain.

1 17. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 13, wherein the gate of the second
2 transistor is connected to the drain of the first transistor.

1 18. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 13, wherein the gate of the second
2 transistor is connected to the gate of the third transistor.

1 19. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 13, wherein the buffer output portion
2 which produces output signal comprises: a first inverter connected to the
3 drain of the third transistor and the drain of the fourth transistor;

1 20. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 13, wherein the third transistor and
2 the fourth transistor activate almost simultaneously to minimize the effects
3 of ground noise on a delay jitter factor of said input buffer.

1 21. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 12, wherein the large capacitor
2 charge couples the bias node of the input buffer receiver to the lower
3 supply voltage of the input buffer receiver and wherein a capacitance
4 value of the large capacitor is selected by the formula:

$$\frac{CHC}{C_p + CHC} \approx 1$$

6 where:

7 CHC is the capacitance value of the large capacitor,
8 and

9 Cp is the capacitance value of the parasitic capacitor.

1 22. (New) The integrated circuit of claim 12, wherein the capacitance value of
2 the large capacitor relative to said parasitic capacitor results in a quicker
3 response time for the output signal.

1 23. (New) A method for minimizing effects of ground noise on an input buffer
2 receiver comprising the steps of:

3 forming a buffer input portion for receiving an input signal on a substrate;

4 forming a bias node within said buffer input portion;

5 connecting said a lower supply voltage to said buffer input portion;

6 forming a large capacitor between the bias node and the lower supply
7 voltage said large capacitor providing a coupling ratio between said
8 large capacitor and a parasitic capacitor coupled between said bias
9 node and a ground reference point approaching a unity value such that
10 a biasing voltage at said biasing node follows said lower supply voltage
11 to minimize effects of a ground noise signal between the lower supply
12 voltage and the ground reference point; and

13 forming a buffer output portion on said substrate in communication with
14 the buffer input portion for producing an output signal.

1 24. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein forming the buffer input portion
2 further comprises the steps of:

3 forming a first transistor of a first conductivity type on said substrate;

4 applying the lower supply voltage to a source node of the first transistor;

5 applying a reference voltage to a gate node of the first transistor;

6 connecting a drain node of the first transistor to develop as biasing voltage
7 at said drain node;

8 forming a second transistor of a second conductivity type on said
9 substrate;

10 connecting a drain node of the second transistor to the drain node of the
11 first transistor;

12 connecting a gate node of the second transistor to the drain node of the
13 first transistor for developing the biasing voltage; and

14 connecting a source node of the second transistor to an upper supply
15 voltage;

16 forming a third transistor of the second conductivity type on said substrate;

17 connecting a drain node of the third transistor to the drain of a fourth
18 transistor;

19 connecting a gate node of the third transistor to the drain node of the first
20 transistor for developing the biasing voltage;

21 connecting a source node of the third transistor to the upper supply
22 voltage source;

23 forming a fourth transistor of the first conductivity type on said substrate;

24 connecting a source node of the fourth transistor to the lower supply
25 voltage;

26 connecting a gate node of the fourth transistor to receive an input signal
27 externally; and

28 connecting a drain node of the fourth transistor to an input to the buffer
29 output portion.

1 25. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the first and fourth transistors are
2 NMOS transistors, and the second and third transistors are PMOS
3 transistors.

1 26. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein forming the large capacitor
2 comprises the step of:
3 connecting said large capacitor between the sources of the first and fourth
4 transistors of the buffer input portion and the gate of the second
5 transistor of the buffer input portion.

1 27. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein forming the buffer input portion
2 further comprises the steps of:
3 connecting the gate of the second transistor to its drain.

1 28. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein forming the buffer input portion
2 further comprises the steps of:
3 connecting the gate of the second transistor to the gate of the third
4 transistor.

1 29. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein forming the buffer output portion
2 which produces output signal comprises the step of:

3 forming a first inverter on said substrate; and

4 connecting an input of said first inverter to the drain of the third transistor
5 and the drain of the fourth transistor;

1 30. (New) The method of claim 24, wherein the third transistor and the fourth
2 transistor activate almost simultaneously to minimize the effects of ground
3 noise on a delay jitter factor of said input buffer.

1 31. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the large capacitor charge
2 couples the bias node of the input buffer receiver to the lower supply
3 voltage of the input buffer receiver and wherein a capacitance value of the
4 large capacitor is selected by the formula:

5
$$\frac{CHC}{C_p + CHC} \approx 1$$

6 where:

7 **CHC** is the capacitance value of the large capacitor,
8 and

9 **C_p** is the capacitance value of the parasitic capacitor.

1 32. (New) The method of claim 23, wherein the capacitance value of the large
2 capacitor relative to said parasitic capacitor results in a quicker response
3 time for the output signal.

1 33. (New) An apparatus for minimizing effects of ground noise on an input
2 buffer receiver comprising:

3 means for forming a buffer input portion for receiving an input signal on a
4 substrate;

5 means for forming a bias node within said buffer input portion;

6 means for connecting said a lower supply voltage to said buffer input
7 portion;

8 means for forming a large capacitor between the bias node and the lower
9 supply voltage said large capacitor providing a coupling ratio between
10 said large capacitor and a parasitic capacitor coupled between said
11 bias node and a ground reference point approaching a unity value
12 such that a biasing voltage at said biasing node follows said lower
13 supply voltage to minimize effects of a ground noise signal between
14 the lower supply voltage and the ground reference point; and

15 means for forming a buffer output portion on said substrate in
16 communication with the buffer input portion for producing an output
17 signal.

1 34. (New) The apparatus of claim 23, wherein forming the buffer input portion
2 further comprises:

3 means for forming a first transistor of a first conductivity type on said
4 substrate;

5 means for applying the lower supply voltage to a source node of the first
6 transistor;

7 means for applying a reference voltage to a gate node of the first
8 transistor;

9 means for connecting a drain node of the first transistor to develop as
10 biasing voltage at said drain node;

11 means for forming a second transistor of a second conductivity type on
12 said substrate;

13 means for connecting a drain node of the second transistor to the drain
14 node of the first transistor;

15 means for connecting a gate node of the second transistor to the drain
16 node of the first transistor for developing the biasing voltage; and

17 means for connecting a source node of the second transistor to an upper
18 supply voltage;

19 means for forming a third transistor of the second conductivity type on said
20 substrate;

21 means for connecting a drain node of the third transistor to the drain of a
22 fourth transistor;

23 means for connecting a gate node of the third transistor to the drain node
24 of the first transistor for developing the biasing voltage;

25 means for connecting a source node of the third transistor to the upper
26 supply voltage source;

27 means for forming a fourth transistor of the first conductivity type on said
28 substrate;

29 means for connecting a source node of the fourth transistor to the lower
30 supply voltage;

31 means for connecting a gate node of the fourth transistor to receive an
32 input signal externally; and

33 connecting a drain node of the fourth transistor to an input to the buffer
34 output portion.

1 35. (New) The apparatus of claim 24, wherein the first and fourth transistors
2 are NMOS transistors, and the second and third transistors are PMOS
3 transistors.

1 36. (New) The apparatus of claim 24, wherein means for forming the large
2 capacitor comprises:

3 means for connecting said large capacitor between the sources of the first
4 and fourth transistors of the buffer input portion and the gate of the
5 second transistor of the buffer input portion.

1 37. (New) The apparatus of claim 24, wherein means for forming the buffer
2 input portion further comprises:

3 means for connecting the gate of the second transistor to its drain.

1 38. (New) The apparatus of claim 24, wherein means for forming the buffer
2 input portion further comprises the steps of:

3 means for connecting the gate of the second transistor to the gate of the
4 third transistor.

9 **C_p** is the capacitance value of the parasitic capacitor
10 **C_p**.

1 42. (New) The apparatus of claim 23, wherein the capacitance value of the
2 large capacitor relative to said parasitic capacitor results in a quicker
3 response time for the output signal.